MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; TER-SARKISYAN, G.S.

Polyene compounds. Report No. 18: Conversions of ethylmercapto-substituted monothioacetals of α- and β-dihydroionylidenacetaldehydes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.7:1197-1204 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; BOGDANOV, V.S.; KISELEV, V.G.

Reduction of carbon dioxide by hydrogen under the effect of fast electrons. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.7:1271-1273 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 64177-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RPL WW/JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019785 UR/0062/65/000/007/1310/1310

542.91+547.362+661.718.4

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Bubnov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Condensation of triallylborine with acetylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 7, 1965, 1310

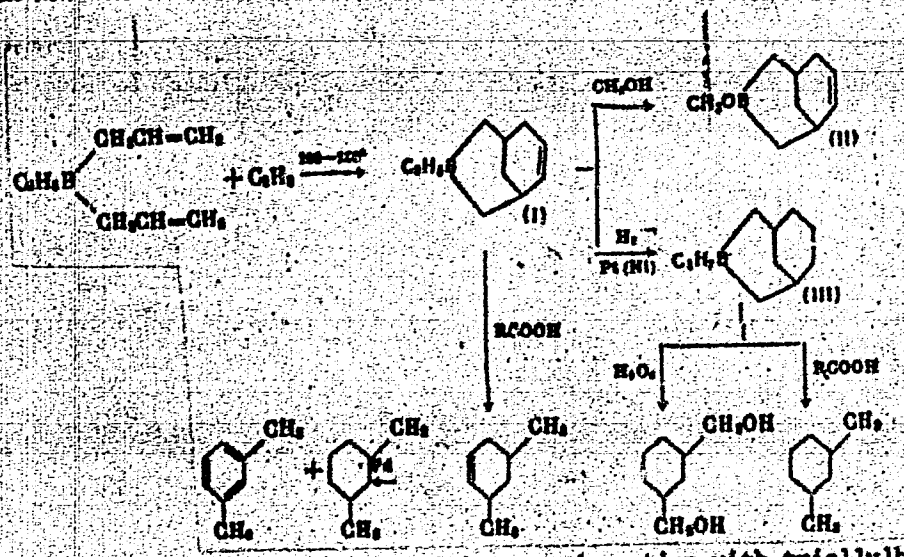
TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, acetylene

ABSTRACT: Triallylborine condenses with acetylene at 100-130° to form the cyclic compound (I) in 70% yield. The reaction may be carried out both by passing C_2H_2 through heated triallylborine and in a hydrogenation flask with a heating jacket. When acted upon by methanol, (I) evolves propylene, yielding (91.6%) the ether (II). Hydrogenation of (I) on Pt or Ni produced (III). The structures of (I), (II), and (III) were confirmed by nuclear magnetic resonance spectra, oxidation of (III) to cis-1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane and n-propanol, cleavage of (III) by isobutyric acid into cis-1,3-dimethylcyclohexane, and of (I) and (II) into 1,3-dimethyl-4-cyclohexene; the latter was converted over Pd into a mixture of 1,3-dimethylcyclohexane and m-xylene.

Card 1/3

L 64177-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019785



Substituted acetylenes enter into a similar condensation with triallylborine.

Card 2/3

L 64177-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019785

2

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

55

SUBMITTED: 16Apr65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; SAFONOVA, E.N.

Action of tetra-n-propyldiborane on n-butylvinyl ether and allylboric and allylthioboric acid esters. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1487-1489 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; DOROKHOV, V.A.

2-Alkoxy-1,2-oxaborolanes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Khim. no.9, 1661-1663 '65. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; BUBNOV, Yu.N.

Reaction of triallylboron with carbonyl compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1874-1876 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

BOVAROV, L.S.; GRIGOR, V.I.; [illegible] V.KIY, [illegible].M.; [illegible], B.M.

Reactions of anils with vinylbutyl [illegible]. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.10:1891-1893 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 18566-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6002699 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/012/2111/2120

AUTHORS: Bezmenov, A. Ya.; Vasil'yev, L. S.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Organoboron compounds. Communication 157. Hydroboration of isoprene, cis- and trans-piperylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1965, 2111-2120

TOPIC TAGS: boron, boron compound, organoboron compound, isoprene, diene synthesis

ABSTRACT: The reaction of diborane with isoprene and cis- and trans-piperylene was investigated. The study is an extension of previously published work of the [illegible] authors (Dokl. AN SSSR (v pechati)). The experimental procedure followed here is described by B. M. Mikhaylov, A. Ya. Bezmenov, L. S. Vasil'yev, and V. G. Kiselev (Dokl. AN SSSR 155, 141, 1964). A reaction mechanism is proposed, and the reaction yields and degree of monohydroboration are tabulated. The experimental results are compared with literature values presented by G. Zweifel, K. Nagase, and H. C. Brown (J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 84, 183, 1962). It was found that the degree of hydro-

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.91+661.718.4

L 18566-66

ACC NR: AP6002699

2

boration obtained was significantly higher than that obtained by Brown et al. The authors conclude that the addition of diborane to diene-hydrocarbons occurs in the 1,2 and 3,4 position; the addition in the 1,4 position does not occur. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 20 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 Sne

GRIGOS, V.I.; POVAROV, L.S.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Reactions of Shiff bases with vinyl alkyl ethers. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.12:2163-2172 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Submitted July 7, 1965.

GAL'CHENKO, G.L.; AMMAR, M.M.; SKURATOV, S.M.; BUBNOV, Yu.N.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Heats of formation of n-tributyl borate and di-n-butylboronic acid anhydride. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.2:3-8 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya termokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

[illegible], F.M.

[illegible] (CPh 19.8)

[illegible]

L 56505-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c)/RPL
JD/WW/JW/JG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5013148 UR/0079/65/035/005/0925/0929
547.244

38
B

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Vasil'yev, L. S.

TITLE: Boron organic compounds. Part 141. Mutual transformations of boron trialkyls, borates, and esters of boron organic acids catalyzed by alkyldiboranes

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 5, 1965, 925-929

TOPIC TAGS: boron organic compound, borane, catalysis

ABSTRACT: Boron trialkyls reacting with esters of alkaneboronic acids under mild conditions were used to prepare esters of dialkaneboronic acids. The reaction was applied to dimethyl esters of *n*-butane-, isopentane- and hexaneboronic acid, and also *n*-propaneboronic acid di-*n*-hexyl ester. An equimolar mixture of *n*-butaneboronic dimethyl ester and tri-*n*-butylborine in presence of 1.2% tetran-butyldiborane is converted to the ester of di-*n*-butaneboronic acid, which is separated by distillation:

$$R_3B + RB(OR')_2 \xrightarrow[R'=CH_3]{>B-H} 2R_2BOR' \quad (1)$$

$R = n\text{-}C_4H_9$

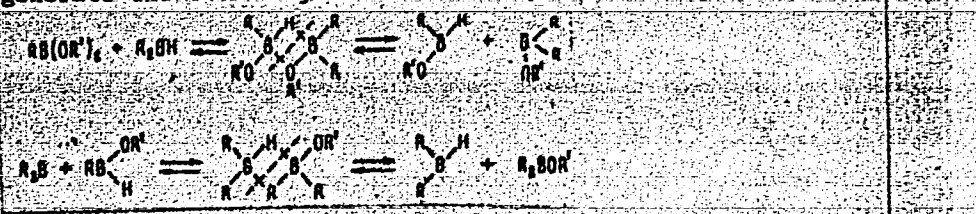
Card 1/4

L 56505-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013148

0

The mechanism of the above reaction may be represented by the following series of conversions, which regenerate the tetraalkyldiborane catalyst:



Esters of dialkaneboronic acids can also be synthesized from a boron trialkyl and an orthoborate taken in the ratio 2:1, as follows:

$$2R_3B + B(OR')_3 \xrightleftharpoons{>B-H} 3R_2BOR' \quad (2)$$

This equation is the sum of equations (1) and (3), the latter being

$$R_3B + B(OR')_3 \xrightleftharpoons{>B-H} R_2BOR' + RB(OR')_2 \quad (3)$$

Card 2/4

L 56505-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013148

For reaction (2), the following series of conversions is possible:

$$R_2BH + B(OR')_3 \rightleftarrows R_2BOR' + (R'O)_2BH$$

$$(R'O)_2BH + BR_3 \rightleftarrows R_2BH + RB\begin{matrix}OR'\\OR'\end{matrix}$$

$$R_2BH + RB(OR')_3 \rightleftarrows RB\begin{matrix}H\\OR'\end{matrix} + R_2BOR'$$

$$RB\begin{matrix}H\\OR'\end{matrix} + BR_3 \rightleftarrows R_2BOR' + R_2BH$$

When dialkaneboronic acids are heated with orthoborates, esters of alkaneboronic acids are readily obtained:

$$R_2BOR' + B(OR')_3 \overset{>B-H}{\rightleftarrows} 2RB(OR')_2 \qquad (4)$$

Orig. art. has: 4 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 3/4

L 56505-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013148

0

SUBMITTED: 26Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

4/4

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.S.

Organoboron compounds. Part 152: Mutual exchange of alkoxy- and alkylmercapto groups in organoboron compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:1073-1078 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SHCHEGOLEVA, T.A.; SHASHKOVA, Ye.M.; KISELEV, V.G.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Organoboron compounds. Part 158: Hydroboration of dienes by n- butylmercaptoborane. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:1078-1083 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 39441-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005892 S/0020/65/160/003/0615/0618

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Kozminskaya, T. K.; Tarasova, L. V.

30
29
B

TITLE: Polymethylene-bis-(alkylamino)-boronium salts and 1-alkylamino-boracycloalkanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 3, 1965, 615-618

TOPIC TAGS: boron organic compound, alkane, monomer, polymer

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the derivative cyclic compounds of boron relative to the tendency to convert to boronium salts. They investigated 1-chlorboracyclopentane, 1-chlorboracycloheptane, and 1-n-butylmercaptoboracyclopentane. It is shown that the chlorides of borocyclic compounds are changed, like noncyclic boron-organic halides, when acted on by amines, to polymethylene-bis-(alkylamino)-boronium salts or to decomposition products--alkylaminoboracycloalkanes; or they simultaneously form both compounds. The process may move in either direction, and the ratio of the reaction products is determined chiefly by the nature of the amine. It is affected to a lesser degree by the nature of the boron-

Card 1/2

[illegible]

the alkyl radical in the [illegible] the course of the reaction, as above rises. The size of the boron-organic ring affects the course of the reaction. 1-alkylaminoboracycloheptane is a colorless, freely moving liquid, substantially in monomeric form. 1-alkylaminoboracyclopentane, on the contrary, tends to polymerize. The authors outlined their experimental procedures, listed the products obtained, and designated many of the physical properties. Original article has 4 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii Nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Orbital hybridization of halogen atoms in halohydrocarbons and the length of carbon-halogen bonds. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.5:1097-1100 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Submitted November 30, 1964.

MOSTOVOY, N.V.; DORONOV, V.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Organoboron compounds. Report No.[illegible] Interaction of γ-aminopropyl boron compounds. Izv. [illegible] no.1:90-96 '66. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo [illegible] SSSR. Submitted July [illegible], 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001034010006-6"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001034010006-6"

L 20441-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6009803 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/002/0364/0366

AUTHOR: Dorokhov, V. A.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: New reactions of esters of thioboric acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1966, 364-366

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, thioboric acid, sulfide, organic sulfur compound, alkyl vinyl sulfide

ABSTRACT: Thioborinates, which are readily prepared, have a high reactivity and can be used in synthetic organic chemistry. Various vinyl alkyl sulfides can be prepared from the appropriate esters, viz., thioborates or dialkylthioborinates, and vinyl ethers. Aminomercaptals can be synthesized by reacting thioborates with dimethylformamide. On heating of dialkylthioborinates with cyclohexanone anilide, the mercaptan is split off and an organoboron enamine is formed. Apparently, cyclohexanone anilide reacts in its tautomeric form as an enamine. [BC]

SUB CODE: 07 SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4222

Card 1/1 BK UDC: 542.91+661.718.4+541.124

L 21175-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6009804 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/002/0380/0380

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Ter-Sarkisyan, G. S.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

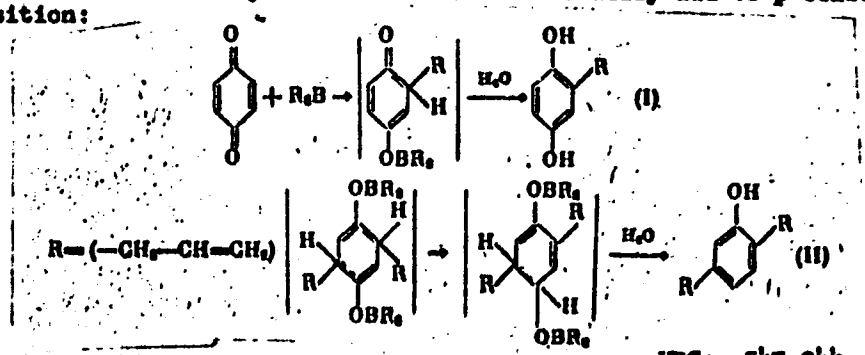
40
38
B

TITLE: Reactions of boron allyl compounds with 1,4-benzoquinone

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1966, 380

TOPIC TAGS: benzoquinone, organoboron compound, allyl compound, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: It was found that allyl compounds of boron readily add to p-benzoquinone in the 1,4-position:



Card 1/2 UDC: 547.244

L 21175-66

ACC NR: AP6009804

2

Dibutyl ester of allylboronic acid gives high yields of 2-allyl-1,4-hydroquinone(I) which otherwise is hard to obtain. Butyl ester of diallylborinic acid and triallylboron yield a mixture of (I) and 2,5-diallylphenol (II). The following data were determined for (II): bp = 114—115C (4.5 mm); n_D^{20} = 1.5400; and d_4^{20} = 0.9966.

[EW]

SUB CODE: 07 SUBM DATE: 09Oct65/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4222

Card 2/2 BK

L 21561-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6009805 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/002/0386/0386

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Bogdanov, V. S.; Lagodzinskaya, G. V.; Pozdnev, V. F.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Allylic rearrangement in triallylboron

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1966, 386

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, allyl compound, isomerization

ABSTRACT: The study of triallylboron by means of NMR spectra led to the discovery of allylic rearrangement in this compound. This rearrangement is shown as follows:

$$(C_3H_5)_3B-\dot{C}H_2-CH=CH_2 \rightleftarrows \text{transition state} \rightleftarrows (C_3H_5)_3B-CH_2-CH_2=\dot{C}H_2 .$$

The rate of this rearrangement varies with temperature: from 4.7 cps at -25C to 3.3 cps at 88C. The lifetime for each state in this temperature range varies from $2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ to $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sec. The calculated activation energy of the process is ~11 kcal/M. The authors intend to continue their studies of boron allylic compounds. Orig. art. has: 1 formula. [EW]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Nov65/ ATD PRESS: 4219

Card 1/1 VLR

L 16075-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t) LJP(c) JD/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6005922 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/001/0062/0066

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Bubnov, Yu. N.; Kiselev, V. G.

ORG: none

44
43
B

TITLE: Organoboron compounds. CLVIII. Comparative capacity of boron trialkyls to eliminate olefins

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, olefin, hydrocarbon, aldehyde, isomerization

ABSTRACT: When heated with aldehydes, triethylborine and higher trialkyls eliminate olefin hydrocarbons to form esters of dialkyl- or alkylboronic acids:

$$(RR'CHCH_2)_3B + C_6H_5CHO \xrightarrow{90-100^\circ} RR'C{=}CH_2 + (RR'CHCH_2)_2BOCH_2C_6H_5$$

$$(RR'CHCH_2)_2BOCH_2C_6H_5 + C_6H_5CHO \xrightarrow{150-200^\circ} RR'CHCH_2B(OCH_2C_6H_5)_2 + RR'C{=}CH_2$$

$R = H, CH_3, C_2H_5, (CH_3)_2CH, n\text{-}C_4H_9;\ R' = H, CH_3;\ R + R' = (CH_2)_4, (CH_2)_5.$

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.244

L 16075-66

ACC NR: AP6005922

The reaction with benzaldehyde was used as a convenient model to reveal the influence of the structure of the hydrocarbon radical next to the hetero atom on the rate of olefin elimination. To this end, the method of competing reactions, which involved a series of reactions of benzaldehyde with mixtures of various boron trialkyls, was used. It was found that in ease of elimination of olefins, the alkyl radicals in boron trialkyls are arranged in the order

$$\text{iso-}C_4H_9 > n\text{-}C_4H_9 \geq n\text{-}C_3H_7 > C_2H_5 > \text{iso-}C_3H_7.$$

The elimination reaction was utilized for the isomerization of nonterminal olefins into α-olefins. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

GAL'CHENKO, G.L.; ZAUGOL'NIKOVA, N.S.; SKURATOV, S.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.S.; BEZMENOV, A.Ya.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.

Heats of formation of methoxyboracyclopentane and methyl ether of di-n-butylboronic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.1:103-105 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Submitted April 5, 1965.

L 24311-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6009798 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/002/0332/0334

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Dorokhov, V. A.; Yakovlev, I. P.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Thioborating acetonitrile

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1966, 332-334

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, organic nitrile compound, organic sulfur compound, organoboron compound, chemical purity

ABSTRACT: The reaction of esters of dialkylthioboric acid (I) with acetonitrile was investigated. Simple and mixed ethyl, propyl and butyl esters of I were added to acetonitrile forming crystalline adducts which decomposed to the original material on heating. Reactions were run at room temperature, with or without solvent and 70-80% yields were obtained. Adducts were stable in air, alcohol, water, and HCL at room temperature. IR studies showed the adduct monomers were formed first and then dimerized. These reactions of adduct formation and decomposition may be a means of purifying esters of dialkylthioboric

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.91+661.718.4

L 24311-66

ACC NR: AP6009798

acids. Orig. art. has: 3 equations and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

L 36992-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6008502 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/001/0090/0096

AUTHOR: Mostovoy, N. V.; Dorokhov, V. A.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Organoboron compounds. Communication 162. Chelate Gamma-aminopropyl boron compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 1, 1966, 90-96

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, organoboron compound, chelate compound, boron compound

ABSTRACT: In this investigation the authors synthesized a number of new organoboron chelate compounds in order to further study their properties, in particular, to elucidate the effect of substitutes in the presence of boron and nitrogen atoms on the strength of the coordination bond B←N. The authors describe the synthesis of 12 new organoboron compounds containing the γ-aminopropyl grouping. The dipole moments of some of the compounds synthesized are measured to compare the strength of the internal coordination bonds. It was found that the replacement of hydrogen atoms in the presence of nitrogen by alkyl groups lowers the strength of the coordination linkage between the boron and nitrogen atoms.

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.49+661.718.4

L 36992-66

ACC NR: AP6008502

4

The authors also point out that the introduction of the alkoxy group to the boron atom in γ-aminopropyl compounds weakens the donor-acceptor interaction between the boron and nitrogen atoms. It is demonstrated that the strength of the internal coordination bond between the boron and nitrogen atoms is determined by the same factors as the strength of the usual coordination bond in complex boron compounds. The boron trialkyls have a higher complexing capacity than the esters of boric and thioboric acids, and the basicity of tertiary amines with respect to the organoboron compounds decreases with an increase in the volume of the alkyl groups at the nitrogen atom. The authors thank A. N. Nikitina and V. Smorchkov for determining the dipole moments. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 36517-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/JW/WA

ACC NR: AP6017885 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/005/0944/0945

AUTHOR: Bogdanov, V. S.; Lagodzinskaya, G. V.; Pozdnev, V. F.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Allyl rearrangement in allylboracyclopentane and triallylborane-pyridine

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 5, 1966, 944-945

TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, NMR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The NMR spectra (60Mc) of allylboracyclopentane [$(CH_2)_4BC_3H_5$], dimethyl allylboronate [$(C_3H_5B(OCH_3)_2$], allylboronic anhydride (C_3H_5BO), diallylboronic anhydride ([$(C_3H_5)_2B]_2$), allyl borate [$B(OC_3H_5)_3$], triallylborane-pyridine complex [$(C_3H_5)_3B\cdot NC_5H_5$], triallylamine [$(C_3H_5)_3N$] and tetraallylsilane [$(C_3H_5)_4Si$] were investigated at various temperatures, with hexamethyldisiloxane as the internal standard. The equilibrium exchange of CH_2 groups in the allyl radical was found to occur only in two compounds, i.e., allylboracyclopentane and triallylborane-pyridine. In allylboracyclopentane (as well as triallylborane), the following equilibrium exchange occurs:

$$BCH_2CH{=}C^*H_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{transition state} \rightleftharpoons BC^*H_2CH{=}CH_2,$$

UDC: 542.952.1 + 661.718.4 + 541.67

Card 1/2

L 36517-66

ACC NR: AP6017885

but its rate is less rapid than in triallylborane. In the triallylborane-pyridine complex, an AX_4-type spectrum arises only at about 160°C, and the rate of exchange is two orders of magnitude smaller than in triallylborane. When the complex is diluted with pyridine, the rate of exchange drops by a factor of approximately 4, which leads to the assumption that the allyl rearrangement occurs at the instant of dissociation of the complex.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6011658 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/003/0590/0593

39
B

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M.; Bezmenov, A. Ya.; Vasil'yev, L. S.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The process of hydroboronating butadiene-1,3

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 3, 1966, 590-593

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene, diborane, organic synthetic process, reaction mechanism

ABSTRACT: Elsewhere the present authors and V. G. Kiselev report the analysis of products of a diborane reaction with butadiene-1,3 (DAN, 155, 141 (1964). In the present paper the authors synthesized 1-(butene-3-yl) boroacyclopentane (compound V) and 1-crotylboracyclopentane (compound VII) to clarify the structure of the 1-aklenyl boracyclopentane fraction obtained

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.91+547.244

ACC NR: AP6011653

0

in that reaction. Both compounds were then hydroboronated with diborane. The experimental procedure is detailed. The results indicate that fraction $C_8H_{15}B$ is almost entirely in the form of VII. This is attributed to the verified much faster rate of hydroboronation for V than VII. Participation of the two compounds in the formation of isomeric butanediols during the oxidation of product mix resulting from hydroboronation of butadiene-1,3 was 78% for V and 22% for VII. A schematic representation of the process of mono-hydroboronation, given in the report, negates assumptions by H. C. Brown and associates that diborane is capable of attachment to butadiene-1,3 in the 1,4 position. The paper was presented by Academician B. A. Kazanskiy 26 June 65.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 01264-67 EWT(m)/T WW/JW/JWD/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6003492 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/001/0103/0105

AUTHOR: Gal'chenko, G. L.; Zaugol'nikova, N. S.; Skuratov, S. M.; Vasil'yev, L. S.; Beznenov, A. Ya.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Heat of formation of methoxyboracyclopentane and methyl di-n-butylboric acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 1, 1966, 103-105

TOPIC TAGS: heat of formation, boron compound, boric acid, heat of polymerization

ABSTRACT: The heat of combustion, ΔH_c, of these compounds was determined calorimetrically, using a precise water calorimeter, and heats of formation were calculated subsequently. Accuracy of determination was ±0.02%. The combustion products, CO_2 and H_3BO_3, were determined gravimetrically or by base titration in the presence of mannite, respectively. Among the compounds investigated, the $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2BOCH_3$ burned more completely than the others. The determined ΔH_c° 298.15°K were -911.7 ± 0.6 kcal/mole for liquid ⊃B-OCH$_3$ and -1590.9 ± 0.8 kcal/mole for liquid $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2BOCH_3$. The ΔH_c of polymerized ⊃BOCH$_3$ was also determined and was -9296.2 ± 1.0 cal/g. Thus, the calculated heat of polymerization was ~-1 kcal/mole. The polymer was prepared by keeping the monomer in sealed ampules for 3 to 8 months at room temperature. It was a clear

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L 01264-67

ACC NR: AP6003492

viscous liquid with $n_D^{20} = 1.4300$. The calculated heats of formation were -67.6 ± 0.6 kcal/mole for liquid ⌲ B-OCH_3 and -131.9 ± 0.8 kcal/mole for liquid $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2BOCH_3$. The calculated heat of cyclization of the ⌲ B cycle was -1.6 ± 1.0 kcal/mole.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 awm

L 44116-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6027956 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/003/0587/0589

AUTHOR: Gal'chenko, G. L.; Zaugol'nikova, N. S.; Skuratov, S. M.; Vasil'yev, L. S.; Bubnov, Yu. N.; Mikhaylov, B. M.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

65
B

TITLE: Heats of formation of tributylboron and B-butylboracyclopentane

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 3, 1966, 587-589

TOPIC TAGS: tributylboron, B-butylboracyclopentane, heat of combustion, heat of formation

ABSTRACT: The heats of combustion of liquid tributylboron and B-butylboracyclopentane were determined calorimetrically. The experimental equipment and procedure were described earlier (G. L. Gal'chenko, R. M. Varnshchenko, Zh. F. Kh., 37, 2513, 1963; G. L. Gal'chenko, N. S. Zaugol'nikova, et al, DAN, 166, no. 1, 1966). The combustion of the studied compounds proceeded smoothly without explosions. The degree of combustion in individual experiments determined from the amounts of

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.1.11

L 44116-66

ACC NR: AP6027956

H_3BO_3 and CO_2 formed varied from 95 to 99.96%. Corrections for incomplete combustion considerably reduced scattering of the results. The corrected results approached those of experiments in which complete combustion was obtained. The experimental values of the standard heats of combustion of liquid tributylboron and B-butylboracyclopentane were -2125.6 ± 0.5 and -1445.7 ± 1.0 kcal/mol, respectively. The end products of combustion were: H_3BO_{3cryst}; CO_{2gas}, and H_2O_{liquid}. From the heats of combustion the standard heats of formation of liquid tributylboron and B-butylboracyclopentane were calculated to be -84.3 ± 0.5 and -46.3 ± 1.2 kcal/mol, respectively. [BO]

SUB CODE: ~~20~~ 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Nov65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOV, B. N.

Mikhaylov, B. N. "Exanthematic typhus and vitamin problems," Sbornik naucn trudov (Rost. n/D gos. med. in-t), Vol. Viii, 1948, p. 81-96

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykn Statey, No. 1, 1949

T

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism. Water-salt Metabolism.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No. 19, 1958, 88619

Author : Mikhaylov, B.N.
Inst : -
Title : Some Problems of Br Metabolism in the Light of Corticovisceral Pathology.

Orig Pub: V sb. Probl. fiziol. centr. nervn. sistemy. M-l, AN SSSR, 1957, 384-389

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

T-11

MIKHAYLOV, B.N.

Feeding of the Black Sea medusa Aurelia aurita L. Zool. zhur. 41 no.2:286-287 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Azov-and Balck Sea Research Institute of Marine Fishery Management and Oceanography, Kerch.
(Black Sea--Medusae)

KARPEVICH, A.F., doktor biolog.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, B.N.

Shrimps and spiny lobsters in the Kerch Strait. Priroda 51 no.10:120-121 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Moskva (for Karpevich). 2. Azovo-Chernomorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Kerch' (for Mikhaylov).

GADZHIKULIYEV, A.S.; DANILOV, N.V., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'; MIKHAYLOV, B.N., nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Effect of the sulfide water of spring No.1 at the Sernovodsk-Kavkazskiy Health Resort on the secretory and evacuatory function of the stomach. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech fiz. kul't. 28 no.5:442-446 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KARPEVICH, A.F.; MIKHAYLOV, B.N.

Salinity and temperature requirements of the Pacific shrimp Pandalus latirostris Rathbun. Trudy VNIRO 55:185-191 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

MIKHAYLOV, B.N., inzh.

Adhere strictly to the conditions of structural design. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.11:22-23 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Upravleniye Sredne-Volzhskogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

AUTHOR Miknayevy, B F

TITLE Flowmeters and level gages with pneumatic converters

PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, No [illegible], abstract 5E84 (V [illegible] "Tepl. energ. i [illegible] pribory i regulyatori", Moskva-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1959, [illegible])

TEXT The author described pneumatic flow recorders and pneumatic level recorders developed at the Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry). The pneumatic flow recorders consist of two parts: the flowmeter, a metallic pressure [illegible] and a magnetopneumatic converter of linear displacement into [illegible] air pressure, the air being supplied to a secondary device. At the end of the float rod of the revolution counter a permanent magnet is fixed which is displaced in a cylindrical hermetical diamagnetic pipe. The pneumatic converter-pneumatic relay is equipped with a permanent magnet-[illegible] and placed next to the flowmeter pipe. The interaction of the flowmeter magnet and the pneumatic relay take place [illegible] the air [illegible] the system determining the

Card 1/2

S/123/61/000/004/014/017
A004/A104

Flowmeters and level gages with pneumatic converters

float position. The pressure indicated on the rotameter is directly proportional to the fluid discharge through the device. The devices are supplied with air from the plant mains. Each device is calibrated and equipped with an individual calibrating characteristic. The flowmeter parts can be made from material which is resistant to the media being measured. The pneumatic level gage consists of a float-type measuring device and a magnetopneumatic converter. The float of the device via a pull rod is connected to the rod on which and a permanent magnet is mounted which is placed in a cylindrical diamagnetic pipe. The whole moving system is spring-suspended. If the liquid level is changed the float is displaced, the spring is deformed and the permanent magnet is displaced, this displacement being taken up by the magnetopneumatic converter in the same way as in the flowmeter of the pneumatic flowmeter. The float has a definite weight and volume. The cross-section of the float is selected depending on the level measuring range. The device is fitted with floats for level measurements of 25, 50, 100, 150, and 200 cm. The reading error of the device does not exceed ± 0.5% of the scale range.

A. Devlikanov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/263 62/000/003/004/015
1004/1204

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. P

TITLE: Measurement of flow of aggressive liquids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1962, 31, abstract 32.3.188. In Collection "Teploenerg. i khimikotekhnol. pribory" M.-L., Mashgiz, 1961, 151-158

TEXT: The flow meters developed by ГИПХ (GIPKh) for the purposes of the chemical industry are reviewed. An inductive rate-of-flow meter for highly variable flows of electroconductive liquids was developed. It consists of an induction transducer, cathode follower, d.c. amplifier, magnetoelectric recording oscillograph and a power supply unit. The main features of the meter are as follows: caliber 10 mm, upper measurement limit 0.5 liter per second, signal pass band 0 to 500 cps, accuracy $\pm 5\%$. An impeller-tachometer rate-of-flow meter with an impeller in the form of a quadruple thread screw, 1.4 of a pitch long was also developed and it shows a good accuracy ($\pm 1\%$) which is a result of employment of spherical agate bearings and needle-shaped axes. For 10, 22, 32, and 50 mm calibers the maximum measurable rate-of-flow is correspondingly 0.8, 2, 4 and 10 liters per second. The time constant does not exceed 0.03 sec. The overall pressure may reach 8 kg/cm^2. Overall working resource under heavy dynamic conditions is from 3 to 5 hours. A rotameter for measurement of very small rates-of-flow has been also developed and it is provided with a very light (up to 1 g) weight (float) which is made of ferromagnetic material and possesses two working edges.

Card 1/2

Measurement

S 263 62 000 003 004 015
1004 1204

The displacement of the weight is measured by means of a differential induction system. As a secondary device, an electron automatic bridge of the ЭМД (EMD) type is used. An industrial prototype of the meter, designated ЭИР-1 (EIR-1) was developed and it measures reliably liquid flow rates of the order of 1 liter/hour. The sensitivity limit of the system does not exceed 1 % of full scale value. The caliber is 10 mm. Accuracy 2.5 %. Operation speed 12 sec. Working pressure up to 100 kg/cm². Head loss 200 mm of water column. Working temperature up to 80 C. Dimensions 276 × 65 mm. There are 5 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; NIKITINA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHAPIRO, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; EYDINOVA, N.M., st. inzh.; GOLOBORODKO, G.L., inzh.; PERLIK, G.P., inzh.; BAIDALETOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol-miner. nauk; SADYKOV, A.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., ml. nauchn. sotr.; BERKALIYEV, N.A., st. inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.I., st. inzh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ISABAYEV, T.T., st. inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOLOTILIN, N.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LAPIDUS, Zh.D., inzh.; SHOYMANOVA, M.M., inzh.; YAREMCHUK, G.S., inzh.; BARMT-de MARNI A.V., kand. miner. nauk [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, B.P., st. inzh.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, glav. red. [deceased]; MEDOYEV, G.TS., otv. red.; DMITROVSKIY, V.I., red.; SEMENOV, I.S., red.; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.; KOROLEVA, N.N., red.

[Irtysh-Karaganda Canal; engineering geological conditions] Kanal Irtysh - Karaganda; inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

(Continued on next card)

PANOV, D.I.; BATURKIN, S.I., inzh.; KASHIRSKIY, K.F., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., inzh.

Prospects for improving municipal services in the city of Moscow according to the seven-year plan. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 33 no.5:3-8 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1.Nachal'nik Upravleniya blagoustroystva g.Moskvy (for Panov).
(Moscow--Municipal services)

MIKHAYLOV, B. V.

USSR/Engineering - Dams, Materials Oct 50

"Utilization of Reinforced Concrete for Building Dams," B. V. Mikhaylov, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 10, pp 12-16

Outlines advantages of reinforced concrete dams and discusses reasons for limited use in USSR. Offers several suggestions for simplication of works during planning and erection. Confirms good endurance by several examples of dams constructed in USSR considerable time ago. Suggests development of reinforced-concrete buttress type dams for USSR.

182T56

MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOKHOV, S.A., inshener.

Calculating the median coefficient of heat conduction in concrete slabs. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.6:224 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Concrete slabs) (Heat--Transmission)

MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEMEKHOV, V.N., inzhener; KUDOYAROV, L.I., inzhener.

Usel of electric heating in concrete work during the winter of 1955-1956. Mekh. stroi. 13 no.8:29-3 of cover Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Concrete construction--Cold weather conditions)

MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAZONOV, N.F., inzh.

Operating procedures for concrete constructions. Energ.stroi. no.5:165-172 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Nachal'nik OISMK (for Mikhaylov). 2. Nachal'nik otdeleniya OISMK (for Sazonov).
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station--Concrete construction)

BARDYSHEV, A.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; VOLKOV, V.G., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.I., inzh.; PETUNIN, P.I., inzh.; SAVEL'YEV, N.P., inzh.; SOKHIN, V.G., inzh.; STUGAREV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; ZAYCHIKOVA, E.A., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Production of rock, gravel and sand for construction; present state and prospects for development] Proizvodstvo nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov; sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia. [By]A.A.Bardyshev i dr. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 201 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii (for all except Zaychikova, Stugarev, Borovnev).

(Crushed stone industry)
(Sand and gravel industry)

ALEKSEYEV, G.P.; ANDON'YEV, V.S.; ARNGOL'D, A.V.; BASKIN, S.M.; BASHMAKOV, N.A.; BEREZIN, V.D.; BERMAN, V.A.; BIYANOV, T.F.; GORBACHEV, V.N.; GRECHKO, I.A.; GRINBUKH, G.S.; GROMOV, M.F.; GUSEV, A.I.; DEMENT'YEV, N.S.; DMITRIYEV, V.P.; DUL'KIN, V.Ya.; ZVANSKIY, M.I.; ZENKEVICH, D.K.; IVANOV, B.V.; INYAKIN, A.Ya.; ISAYENKO, P.I.; KIPRIYANOV, I.A.; KITASHOV, I.S.; KOZHEVNIKOV, N.N.; KORMYAGIN, B.V.; KROKHIN, S.A.; KUDOYAROV, L.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.N.; LARIN, S.G.; LEBEDEV , V.P.; LEVCHENKOV, P.N.; LEMZIKOV, A.K.; LIPGART, B.K.; LOPAREV, A.T.; MALYGIN, G.F.; MILOVIDOVA, S.A.; MIRONOV, P.I.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MUSTAFIN, Kh.Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZIMOV, A.D.; NEFEDOV, D.Ye.; NIKIFOROV, I.V.; NIKULIN, I.A.; OKOROCHKOV, V.P.; PAVLENKO, I.M.; PODROBINNIK, G.M.; POLYAKOV, G.Ya.; PUTILIN, V.S.; RUDNIK, A.G.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.S.; SAZONOV, N.N.; SAZONOV, N.F.; SAULIDI, I.P.; SDOBNIKOV, D.V.; SEMENOV, N.A.; SKRIPCHINSKIY, I.I.; SOKOLOV, N.F.; STEPANOV, P.P.; TARAKANOV, V.S.; TREGUBOV, A.I.; TRIGER, N.L.; TROITSKIY, A.D.; FOKIN, F.F.; TSAREV, B.F.; TSETSULIN, N.A.; CHUBOV, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; ENGEL', F.T.; YUROVSKIY, Ya.G.; YAKUBOVSKIY, B.Ya., prof.; YASTREBOV, M.P.; KAMZIN, I.V., prof., glav. red.; MALYSHEV, N.A., zam. glav. red.; MEL'NIKOV, A.M., zam. glav. red.; RAZIN, N.V., zam. glav. red. i red. toma; VARPAKHOVICH, A.F., red.; PETROV, G.D., red.; SARKISOV, M.A., prof., red.; SARUKHANOV, G.L., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, V.I., red.; SMIRNOV, K.I., red.; GOTMAN, T.P., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEV, G.P.---(continued). Card 2.

[Volga Hydroelectric Power Station; a technical report on the design and construction of the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin), 1950-1958] Volzhskaia gidroelektrostantsiia; tekhnicheskii otchet o proektirovanii i stroitel'stve Volzhskoi GES imeni V.I.Lenina, 1950-1958 gg. V dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. Vol.2.[Organization and execution of constrution and assembly work] Organizatsiia i proizvodstvo stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot. Red. toma: N.V.Razin, A.V.Arngol'd, N.L. Friger. 1962. 591 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Razin).
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin)--Design and construction)

NISNEVICH, Mark L'vovich; RAT'KOVSKIY, Leonid Petrovich; KLASSEN, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KHOLIN, N.D., prof., retsenzent; RODIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; IVANOV, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; TROITSKIY, A.V., inzh., nauchnyy red.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Dressing nonmetallic building materials] Obogashchenie nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 282 p. (MIRA 17:2)

VOLKOV, V.T.; DUDKO, A.A.; LEBEDEV, V.P.; LIPGART, B.K.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; REKUNOV, V.F.; SAVEL'YEV, N.P.; SOROKIN, V.V.; KHARIN, A.I. kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; INOKOVA, O.L.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization and automation in the rock products industry] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia v promyshlennosti nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. [By] V.T.Volkov i dr. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 353 p. (MIRA 17:3)

MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEV, V.P., inzh.

Properties of concrete as influenced by the form of the grains of gravel and ways of improving it. Stroi.mat. 10 no.12:12-14 D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MASLOV, G.A., inzh.

Granular composition of products of rock crushing in a hammer crusher. Sbor. trud. VNIINerud no.4:49-58 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MIKHAYLOV, Boris Yakovlevich; FILIPPOV, A.N., otv.red.; IVANOV, R.F., red.izd-va; [redacted].V., tekhn.red.

[Congress of Industrial Organizations of the United States, 1935-1955; history of the American labor movement] Kongress proizvodstvennykh profsoiuzov SShA, 1935-1955; iz istorii amerikanskogo rabochego dvizheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1959. 626 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(United States--Trade unions)

IVASHKEVICH, P.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

Determination of spore concentration in STI anthrax vaccine with the aid of an optic bacterial standard. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun. 30 no.1:36-37 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(ANTHRAX, immunol.
vaccine, determ. of spores with optic bact. standard (Rus))

IVASHKEVICH, P.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

Determining the viability of spores in anthrax STI vaccine by means of microcultures. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.10:72-75 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(ANTHRAX immunol.)
(VACCINES)

IVASHKEVICH, P.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

On the potency period and methods for the control of STI anthrax vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.11:45-47 N '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(ANTHRAX immunol.)
(VACCINES)

MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

Rapid method for the diagnosis and identification of anthrax pathogens. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i.immun. 31 no.11:10-15 N '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(ANTHRAX)

L 13096-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP6006641 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/001/0057/0060

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ORG: none

33
B

TITLE: Immunogenicity of chemical anthrax vaccine tested in sheep

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1965, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: vaccine, immunology, anthrax

ABSTRACT: The authors improved the chemical anthrax vaccine that they had developed several years before. Single as well as double inoculations of sheep produced immunity to infection from 100 Dcl of virulent anthrax bacillae. Further research is needed to determine the minimal immunizing dose for sheep and the duration of the immunity. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

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ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, K.F.; YEZEPCHUK, Yu.V.; LEBEDINSKIY, V.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; RUNOVA, V.F.; SEREGINA, A.I.; FILIPPENKO, A.I.

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1503

Author : D.P. Mihaylov
Inst : Not Given
Title : Corn's Morphological and Anatomical Peculiarities and Certain Methods of Shortening its Vegetative Period

Orig Pub : Tr. Novosibir. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 10, 123-132

Abstract : In 1954 a premature harvesting of the cobs from three varieties of corn in various stages of ripeness was carried out in order to obtain a sort which ripened earlier. The storing of cobs stripped of the hucks, which were completely torn off, proved most effective. The seeds from unripe cobs showed a high degree of germination. The breed from unripe seeds ripened earlier. Corn's developmental stages have been studied. The stage of vernalization and partially that of florescence can be conducted under artificial conditions, thereby shortening the vegetative period. In order to shorten the period of vegetation - together with the above-mentioned sowing of unripe

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

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